



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

5-celled, 5 to $6\mu \times 8-16\mu$, not constricted at the septa; and a few of the muriform type, $5\mu \times 10\mu$.

It will readily be seen from these characters that the form belongs to the Hyphomycetes, and in this group to the "series" Tuberculariæ dermatiæ, "section" Phragmosporæ. Further than this its identification presents many difficulties. While a large majority of the conidia are horizontally septate, and hence must be classed under Phragmosporæ, a small number have a longitudinal septum, but owing to the fact that they are borne in chains the fungus must belong to the genus Trimmatostroma. A careful examination of the literature of the subject fails to show any reference to anything of a similar form upon any coniferous tree.

Although, so far, the only hosts upon which this species has been found are *Abies alba* and *Abies balsamea*, it is very probable that the spruces (*Picea*) are not immune. Further search will be made in the hope of discovering a more mature stage of this form.

I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. B. T. Galloway and Miss Patterson, of Washington, D. C., for having kindly assisted me in the examination of material and reference literature.—M. W. DOHERTY, *Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario*.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOTANICAL CONGRESS.

[Through the courtesy of our associate, Professor L. Guignard, we have received from the general secretary, M. E. Perrot, the following account of the recent meeting in Paris of the International Botanical Congress, whose sessions were held during the first ten days of October. The president of the Congress was M. le Dr. de Seynes, a former president of the Botanical Society of France; while the different sessions were presided over by MM. Drake del Castillo, Dutailly, Flahault, Mussat, and Rouy. Among the foreigners present, we note the names of Borzi, Burnat, Britton (N. L.), Chodat, Czapek, Dyer (Th.), Errera, Filarsky, Gallardo, Gamble, Greshoff, Istvanffi, Koltz, Magnus, Maiden, Micheli, Niederlein, Pfitzer, and others.—Eds.]

I. SUBJECTS INTRODUCED FOR DISCUSSION BY VARIOUS MEMBERS.

Methods of facilitating popular instruction concerning mushrooms.—The introductory address was given by M. Rolland, who was followed by several members in the presentation of opinions. It was voted finally that instruction in mycology should be given down to the primary school, beginning with the recognition of poisonous species, and especially species of *Amanita* and *Volvaria*, the eating of which is

almost always followed by death. It was further stated that the illustrations of mushrooms intended for instruction should always be made under the direction of professional mycologists.

Unification of methods employed in the determination of molds and yeasts.—To make comparable the diagnoses of these organisms, MM. Lutz and Guéguen presented a report which proposed that investigators should substitute artificial culture media of definite and constant composition for natural culture media.

Adoption of an international unit of micrometric measurement.—After an address by M. Mussat, the Congress urged all botanists to use the micrometric μ .

Periodicity of international congresses.—It was decided that hereafter international congresses should be held every five years and at different places. The Congress of 1905 was appointed for Vienna, with Professors Wiesner and von Wettstein in charge of the organization.

Nomenclature.—The Congress declared itself incompetent to revise the laws of nomenclature, but it arranged for conference upon the subject among the principal botanical societies and establishments of different countries. A representative committee will be appointed to elaborate a plan to be discussed at the Congress of 1905. M. John Briquet, curator of the Delessert Herbarium, was asked to serve as a channel of communication among taxonomists interested in the solution of the question of nomenclature, and to centralize all the correspondence.

Phytogeographic nomenclature.—In view of the rapid extension of phytogeography, and at the suggestion of M. Flahault, the Congress voted that all "geobotanists" should be urged to come to an agreement in reference to the terminology of the general facts of phytogeography; and to establish in the principal languages the precise synonymy of the terms recommended for use by travelers and geographers.

Establishment of an international periodical for the publication of new botanical names.—The subject was presented by M. Hua, who showed the advantages of some authoritative list of new names, both in avoiding the multiplication of synonyms and in simplifying publication. The Congress authorized M. Hua to devise a plan for realizing this very difficult project.

II. THE PRINCIPAL SCIENTIFIC PAPERS.

About thirty original contributions were presented by their authors, and gave rise to more or less discussion. The papers were as follows: M. BONDIER on the influence of the soil and vegetation on the development of mushrooms; M. DANGEARD on the present status of knowledge concerning reproduction among the higher mushrooms; M. R. MAIRE on the behavior of the nucleus among mushrooms; DR. C. B. FLOWRIGHT and PROFESSOR MAGNUS on the biology of the Uredineæ; MM. CHODAT and RADAIS on the pure culture of algæ; M. CHODAT on the reactions of the nucleus to parasitism and symbiosis.

The flora of central Africa was discussed by MM. DE WILDEMAN, HUA, and A. CHEVALIER, and contrasted with that of the Amazon region, as described by M. HUBER. M. E. J. CAMUS discussed the flora of Morocco, and Dr. N. L. BRITTON gave new and interesting facts concerning the flora of the Klondike.

The physiological and anatomical papers were by MM. HOCHREUTINER, GERBER, and GIDON; while M. MARTEL presented studies on Cruciflorae, M. BEILLE on Disciflorae, M. DUTAILLY on Geum, and M. CLOS on bracts, sepals, petals, stipules, etc.

M. ANGEL GALLARDO spoke highly of the employment of the statistical method in the study of variation; while M. HUGO DE VRIES spoke upon the general subject of variation in the plant kingdom. M. PH. DE VILMORIN described a curious case of selection in *Anthriscus sylvestris*; MM. LÉVEILLE and HY spoke of hybrids; M. KRASAN treated of varieties, races, and forms; and M. GILLOT pointed out modifications which appear in local floras.

A discussion concerning the exchange of material among herbaria was participated in by MM. MOULLEFARIN, DRAKE DEL CASTILLO, and FLAHAULT.

The Congress varied the scientific conferences with visits to several collections and plantations.

NOTES ON THE FLORA OF THE BANKS AND SOUNDS AT BEAUFORT, N. C.

THE coast of North Carolina near Beaufort, like most of our Atlantic coast from Long Island southward, is bordered by a line of narrow, sandy islands, or "banks," separated from the mainland by shallow sounds from one to five miles wide. These banks vary in